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Dominion Parliament

The Cable Resolution Reported and a Bill Based Thereon Read.

Alleged Customs Frauds at Montreal and Toronto in the Senate.

Ottawa, July 25.—At the opening of the House yesterday Dr. Rinfret secured the first reading of the bill respecting usury, which Senator Dandurand has already championed through the Senate.

In connection with the vote for the publication of the Canadian Year Book the Minister of Agriculture announced that he had been able to cut down the appropriations for this work from \$4,000 to \$1,000, while retaining the present circulation.

Upon a vote for the experimental farm, Mr. Clancy (Bothwell) expressed his surprise at the quality of stock in the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa and stated that well known farmers had produced the standard of this stock far below the mark.

Mr. John McMillan, a stalwart Liberal, who is one of the most capable agriculturists in the House, concurred in what he said as to the quality of the stock. It was a slander on Canada. The farms, too, were badly managed. He showed the mistake of putting managers who were not practical men in charge.

Mr. McMillan attacked the management of the institution, and contended in so doing that a great deal of public money had been wasted. He did not hold the present minister account for more than what had occurred in his term of office. Dealing with the management of the stock, Mr. McMillan stated that there had been a loss between 1885 and 1890 under Professor Robertson. Professor Sanderson, in taking this over in 1890, had changed a deficit into a revenue.

Mr. McMillan, continuing at the afternoon sitting of the House his remarks upon the subject of the Central Experimental Farm, said that none but a practical farmer should be at the head of the Department of Agriculture. He was a farmer himself, but could not run a brewery; the same thing was true of the premier in regard to the farming business. Nothing short of a resolution was needed at the farm. They had now a practical man in Mr. Girdle, at the farm, and with a practical farmer like Mr. Fisher at the head he looked for great improvement in the management of the farm. The system in vogue at the farm might have been all right years ago, but it was not up to date to-day. The work done was of no value to farmers in Western Ontario, the West and the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Fisher appreciated the way in which Mr. McMillan had dealt with this question, and the suggestions from a practical farmer like him were of special value. He promised more information in the annual reports concerning dairy requirements, the reports on the dairy defect. The condition of the stock was due to an outbreak of tuberculosis some time since. A few thoroughbred cattle had been purchased to make up the loss, and the present appropriation would allow new purchases. Thoroughbred cattle would cost a large sum, and it was a matter in which he could not but go very slowly. He also proposed purchasing a herd of sheep, for the central farm. Mr. Fisher made reference to the useful experiments which are being carried on in the direction of determining the cause of what is known as soft pork.

Mr. Clancy (Bothwell) was willing to see Mr. Girdle, the new agriculturist of the experimental farm, given a fair chance, but had been unfavorably impressed with a portion of his evidence before the agricultural committee. He also referred to the different views on the subject of productiveness held by two officers of the agricultural.

Mr. Moore (Stead), disappeared of the relative grants to the agriculture and militia branches, and held that the \$200,000 for the farmer as against \$2,000,000 for the latter, meant that the farmers were starved to stuff the soldiers.

Mr. McNeill took the ground that Professor Robertson's theory that productiveness was not inherent upon variety, but that the best variety was found by constant selection of the best seeds was in direct opposition to the generally accepted theory, and an attack on the whole system of experimental farm work carried on by Prof. Saunders for many years. Before taking such ground Prof. Robertson should have consulted the Minister of Agriculture.

Illustration Stations. A vote of \$20,000 for illustration stations elicited the information from the Minister of Agriculture that this was a new feature of the department's work from which good results are expected. France they had been of great service. While throughout the country many farms were to be found in splendid shape many others were in sore need of advice such as a station run on modern lines would afford. They were to be located at suitable points.

Mr. Clancy was opposed to this principle and thought the farmers would have practical illustration of farm working on their own farms.

Mr. John McMillan had no faith in this

departure and wanted to know who the inspectors would be to go round the country and inspect them. The greater part of this grant would be absolutely wasted and worse than thrown away on useless officials. The farmers in any one district had illustration stations in their neighbors' farms. After talking this proposal over since last session with practical farmers he had met a unanimous verdict that the venture was a useless one.

Mr. Cowan (South Essex) believed the illustration station would teach the tobacco growers of his county how to cure the leaf properly.

Mr. Clancy did not consider that there was any trick about curing tobacco, and the farmers of Essex, he added, knew all about it already. Farmers were not children, needing a man standing over them telling them what to do at every turn.

Sir Charles Tupper agreed with those who had spoken that these stations would be of no value.

Mr. Stenson (Richmond and Wolfe) was in favor of the proposal. They could be adapted to the various localities. The farmers of his district would be sorely disappointed if this vote were knocked out.

Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere was certain that illustration stations could teach our tobacco growers much to their advantage regarding curing. This last year between eight and ten million pounds had been cultivated in Essex and Kent counties, and as much more in Quebec, while only two and a half million pounds passed through our factories. If the farmers could see put in practice before their eyes the theories taught them in books they would pick them up more easily.

Mr. McMillan was of the opinion that if the government wanted the farmers instructed in how to handle their tobacco it could be very well done by bringing in one or two experts to go through the provinces.

Mr. Andrew Semple (Centre Wellington) remarked that there were farmers in any part of western Ontario who could give the professors points.

Mr. Fisher, in reply to some of the objections raised, stated that the principle of these stations was the same that had worked out so well in the case of the cheese trade. He had acted upon the petitions and applications of farmers from all over Canada seeking extension of the experimental farm work. The question was discussed at some further length and finally the item stood over.

A number of other items for the Agricultural Department were sanctioned before the House rose at ten minutes after midnight.

Ottawa, July 26.—The Postmaster-General, according to arrangement, proposed yesterday morning that the House proceed into committee on his resolution providing for Canada's assuming five-eighths of the cost of a cable line between this country and Australia.

The question, he thought, was one on which there was no difference of opinion, while the primary object in view is to secure cable connection with the Australasian colonies. It was inconceivable that any British power should stand in the way of the Empire's obtaining cable connection on fair and reasonable rates over the Eastern Extension Company's line to China and Japan, which would practically give us complete cable connection with China and Japan.

The enterprise would be of importance not only to the whole British Empire but of direct benefit to Canadian commercial interests. The financial aspect of the case was based upon the report of the committee of 1891, which was favored with the advice of Lord Kelvin, the distinguished scientist. Their calculation was that the cable would cost in round figures £1,622,000. Since then an increase in the cost of cable material has brought the proposed cost up to £1,592,000. The plan contemplates that the cost should be divided in the proportion of five-eighths each by Great Britain and Canada, and two-eighths each by New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria.

In committee he would propose an amendment that the representation on the board should be two members from Canada and three each from Great Britain and the Australasian colonies.

Sir Sanford Fleming had calculated that the cable would earn with a due allowance for Asiatic business in its first year of operation, 1902, £114,157; in 1903, £133,031; in 1904, £197,375; and in 1905, £239,144. From these figures and the opinion

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All these, of whatever name, can be cured by the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. It never disappoints.

Boils.—I was troubled with boils for months. Was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using a few bottles have not since been bothered. E. H. GLADWIN, Truro, N.S.

Could Not Sleep.—I did not have any appetite and could not sleep at night. Was so tired I could hardly walk. Read about Hood's Sarsaparilla in a local paper and it restored me to perfect health. Miss JESSIE TURNBULL, Cranbrook, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-detracting and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

of all who had given the question study. It was apparent that the proposition had no financial terrors for Canada. It would tend to bring us trade and to bring up our own telegraph line and would, he felt, certainly commend itself to the favor of this country.

Sir Charles Tupper congratulated the government and the Postmaster-General upon this move and commended Sir Sanford Fleming's interest in the subject as having done more than anything else to insure the success of the scheme.

Sir Charles gave an exhaustive history of the movement, and stated that he took the ground that Britain had acted fairly in losing the mark as she had.

Mr. John Charlton referred to the desirability of opening up the Hudson Bay route and the Yukon valley ship canal and questioned whether these would not promise better returns than the cable proposition. It was not that he did not appreciate the importance of this enterprise, but thought that the money could be expended to better advantage in our own interests. Besides, the United States would, in his opinion have a Pacific cable built in a very short time to Manila, and on to Hong Kong, which would cut into this Canadian scheme very materially.

His constituents were not at all in favor of this expenditure.

Mr. Craig took an optimistic view of the project and urged that the benefit would be great to the Empire and form some return for her fostering care.

Messrs. Osler, Prior and Bostock also spoke in favor of the resolution.

Fraudulent Customs Entries. In committee of supply, the votes for the customs department were first called. Mr. Clarke Wallace called upon the Minister of Customs to protect the honest trader and importer by prohibiting fraudulent entries. He cited two cases which seemed to him to call for government action. One arose through a shipment by Levinson Bros., a British and American firm, who had shipped British goods to Toronto, which he asked Messrs. John Macdonald & Co. of Toronto, to pay duty at a valuation of \$2,100. The Toronto firm refused to do so on the ground that the invoice price showed a valuation of \$1,000.

The goods went to New York, Liverpool, and finally came back to Canada for entry at the preferential rate. The matter had been reported to the Toronto Board of Trade. The other case was that of Pittsbliss, Schaffelstein & Co. of Montreal, who were accused of having defrauded the public revenue to a large extent.

The Minister of Customs did not care to discuss at length this latter case, which was now pending before the courts. In the Levinson case a libel suit was threatened against the Board of Trade, and he did not feel certain just how far he should go in this matter.

Sir Charles Tupper advised leaving the Montreal case alone.

Mr. Foster considered that the Levinson case was wholly different. There was no suit against the government, and the Toronto Board of Trade was well able to look after their own interests.

Mr. Patterson gave an outline of the Levinson case. His department had already given it very full consideration. The charges were that the goods in question were not of British origin, and that the entry was fraudulently made. The decision of his department had been to reject these charges. The goods had, however, been shipped from Liverpool, and not from an inland town, and for this irregularity the British preferential rate was not allowed. They had been shipped from Great Britain to New York in the first instance before coming to this country.

Mr. Foster thought that this procedure would afford a means of getting German and other foreign goods into Canada at the lower rate.

The minister did not see how in such a case the shipper was to get his certificate of British origin. But if fraud were contemplated it would not be necessary to ship to New York.

Mr. Clarke (Toronto West) raised a question concerning the departmental regulation providing that goods to obtain the preferential rate must have been in the country at least 25 per cent. The product of British labor. He thought the proportion of 25 per cent. much too small.

The Minister of Finance explained that this figure had been taken after due deliberation, acting upon the fact that British manufacturers are very largely the product of foreign raw material.

At the evening sitting, reverting to the case of Messrs. Pittsbliss, Schaffelstein & Co. of Montreal, Mr. Wallace demanded a full explanation of the facts. Why, he asked, had the minister not decided the case.

The Minister of Customs—Because, it being an intricate case, I preferred that the courts should decide it.

Mr. Wallace thought it clear that the same frauds had been practiced as in the Levinson case, where the latter got off scot free.

Mr. McDougall, reverting to the departmental regulation respecting the proportion of British labor in goods entitled to the preferential tariff treatment, thought that "too large a proportion of the advantage went to France, Germany, Belgium and other countries."

Mr. Quinn (St. Ann's, Montreal) asked whether any progress had been made in the direction of establishing a customs court for the disposition of cases in a summary manner. For years the leading Boards of Trade had been petitioning for this.

Mr. Patterson replied that what was wanted was a board of experts for purposes of valuation. There was not a board of customs, composed of the principal appraisers, and he could not see how the change would work to any advantage or a better judgment be had in the way suggested by Mr. Quinn. The system had been improved on under the late government.

Mr. Quinn remarked further that Montreal merchants complained of lack of uniformity in valuations. Goods were assessed at higher figures there than elsewhere. The Montreal Board of Trade had suggested that a board be appointed of one official for the Maritime Provinces, one for Ontario and Quebec, and one for the West, who should meet and establish a uniform rate on all goods, and that these should be notified to every collector of customs. This was an important question, and called for the minister's close attention.

The House rose at midnight.

IN THE SENATE.

Anti-Trade Combinations Bill Passed—Iron and Steel Bounties—Election Frauds.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to amend the Criminal Code in respect to combinations in restraint of trade was read a third time and passed.

On the motion to go into committee on the bill to amend the expropriation act Sir Mackenzie Bowell urged that consideration of the bill should be allowed to stand over for a day at least. The clause which gives the government power to expropriate the lines of railway companies required in connection with the construction of public works required careful consideration.

The Hon. David Mills called attention to the St. John case, which was the only one before the department at the present time, so far as he knew, but other cases might arise. The government in this case had proposed to the railway company to move its line a little further back without inconveniencing or in any way injuring the road. The price asked by the railway company for the right of way was not excessive, and that it might lead to the government having to abandon the work altogether. The consideration of the bill was allowed to stand over.

Iron and Steel Bounties. On the motion for the second reading of the iron and steel bounties bill, Senator Primrose asked how Newfoundland was to be treated.

The Secretary of State replied that it would be considered as foreign ore, and would receive a bounty of two dollars a ton. He expressed the hope, however, that before long this would be changed by the island coming into confederation.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell joined with the Secretary of State in the hope that before long Newfoundland would become a part of the Canadian Confederation. He referred to existing smelting works in Canada which did not use a ton of Canadian ore, which would be permitted under this bill to import foreign ore, and collect a bounty of two dollars a ton upon it. The reason for the action of the government in this matter was that it knew that it dare not do away with the bounties, for if it did it would lose constituency and popularity.

The Hon. David Mills did not admit that protection was a good thing in itself or that it was an advantage to the country. A bounty was a preferable way of giving aid than a very high tariff. The present proposition, however, was to put an end to the bounty system. It was for the benefit of the country, and the Secretary of State was right in his opinion.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell wanted to know if the government intended this bill to put a stop to protection on iron. This was a splendid illustration of the free trade protection policy of the government. He had no objection, however, to it in the right direction, and if it kept on the country would prosper. The bill was read a second time.

West-Huron Ballots. The Senate then went into committee on a bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, with respect to Prince Edward Island, introduced by Senator Ferguson. During the discussion on the bill the Hon. David Mills brought up the West-Huron inquiry and said that nothing had been proven before the House of Commons committee to show that there had been any fraud in that election.

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box marked for the Conservative candidate. Yet in the face of such evidence as this the Minister of Justice said that there was no evidence of guilt. He wondered that the member who had been elected to parliament by such means as this did not resign his seat. He should have immediately stood up in his place in the House when this evidence was produced, and have resigned his seat, and he would have walked out of the House a bigger and more respectable man than he was or ever would be. He had always looked upon the Minister of Justice as one of the most honest men in politics in Canada; but he had fallen much in his estimation. Why, even the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, when he heard the evidence, admitted that there had been fraud.

The Hon. David Mills thought this attack upon him was unfair. It was a fact that at the other polls in the same constituency ballots had been found marked for the Conservative candidate which were exactly similar to those which had been referred to, and Mr. McGillivray, the printer, had given an account of the change in the quality of the paper used in the printing of the ballots. The returning officer at the poll referred to had given evidence that he had inflated the ballots referred to. He did not see how there could be any fraud in evidence of this kind.

The Secretary of State said the government had taken cognizance of the difficulty about the printing of the ballots, and though nothing in the way of fraud was admitted in West-Huron, it was probable that, hereafter, the ballots used in Federal elections would be printed at Ottawa, or on water-marked paper.

The subject then dropped, and the discussion on the bill was resumed, and the bill, as amended, reported, after which the Senate adjourned.

Mining News

The Slocan.

The news of the sale of the Galena Mines has caused much genuine satisfaction in this camp.

Mr. Mackay, who is superintending the development of the Black Prince on Spryner Creek, has the most unbounded faith in that property. The ledge is six feet wide, three feet of which is shipping ore, and Mr. Mackay says the mine will rank as one of the big-shippers of the camp. Seven men are employed, which he expects to be increased. An early shipment is to be made, to be followed by others.

Adjoining the Black Prince is the Two Friends, work on which has been resumed by a small force. The lead of the former is believed to be continuous into the latter, forming a most valuable group.

Work done recently on the Bonholder group, from the Spryner slope, has disclosed a chute of clean shipping ore, which has been proved for some distance.

Spryner Creek is more lively than for years, properties working from one end to the other, forming a lively camp.

N. Tucker and G. Long have returned from working on the Little B, opposite the Arlington, Spryner Creek. They state that the property is in good shape.

Surface prospecting on the Home Run, adjoining the Mountain Chief, has disclosed a parallel lead to that uncovered in the spring. There are several inches of solid galena in sight, work upon which is to be prosecuted at once.

Frank Dick, of Slocan City, who has been in Nelson for the past two days, reports mining operations and business in general better than at any time during the past year. Fully seventy-five additional miners have been put on for properties in the Slocan City district during the past month, all of whom are working on eight-hour shifts, and besides these there are a large number of men doing development work on their own properties. Among the working properties are the Arlington, Two Friends, Chapman, Kila, Tamarac, Black Prince and Bank of England.

The lead blast furnace at the Hall Mines smelter is once more being altered back into a copper furnace.

A discovery of considerable importance has been made on the Elise property near Ymir, which is being operated by the Lerwick Mining Company. On the 125 foot level, at a point 115 feet from the shaft, in a drift, an ore body of between two and three feet in width has been met with. The ore seems to be of a higher grade than any that has hitherto been met in the property. The management is greatly pleased with the find.

Mines at Greenwood Camp. The Old Ironsides Mining Company, Knob Hill Gold Mining Company and the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company all adjoin each other. Situated on the north slope of the Knob Hill, five miles south of Greenwood, the three companies are under the same management and worked in conjunction with each other.

The Old Ironsides mine and the Knob Hill are located on the same ledge, each claim is only 1,500,000, or forty acres in all, as they were located under the old mining laws.

The Old Ironsides mine has a perfect shaft house and engine room, in one building, the machinery consists of a 10 drill duplex Rand air compressor, one 458 hoisting engine, two boilers, 50 and 80 horse power, and a 10x15 hoisting engine. On the 200 foot level there are only 535 hoisting engine and three pumps in operation.

The development work consists of two shafts. No. 1 is down 200 feet and No. 2 is down 320 feet.

From No. 1 shaft a 100 foot level has been run 108 feet. On the 200 foot level a crosscut has been made a distance of 200 feet, 40 feet of which was to run in the footwall of the ledge at which point the vein was encountered, and the rest of the distance was run in the vein at right angles to its course, showing that the vein at this point is 250 feet wide. The 200 foot level intersects with No. 2 shaft at the east side of the claim. Drifts are now being run along the footwall of the ledge in a southerly and northerly direction, aggregating a distance of 500 feet along the ledge.

The ground is being opened out in blocks of 200 feet square.

The Old Ironsides ore is composed of

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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luminite and magnetic ore carrying satisfactory copper and gold values.

There are several thousands of ore on the dump ready for shipment to the smelter now being erected at Grand Forks.

The Knob Hill, 450 feet south of the Old Ironsides, is working with the machinery just mentioned. A tunnel is now in on the ledge 100 feet, two crosscuts having been made from the hanging to the footwall, demonstrating the vein at those points to be 200 feet wide.

An upraise has been made at a point 400 feet from the entrance of the tunnel for the purpose of ventilation, which passes through a solid body of ore from the level to the surface, a distance of 140 feet. The ore in the Knob Hill is the same as the Old Ironsides, and a large quantity is on the dump ready for shipment.

The Granby Consolidated mining property consists of four claims, namely: Phoenix, 4th July, Aetna and Victoria. The latter is the only claim on which development work is being done at present, as it adjoins the Old Ironsides, on the east, and is being worked from that mine's 200 foot level. The Victoria vein parallels the Old Ironsides and lays out at 300 feet. A crosscut is being run through this vein and is now within 40 feet of the Victoria ledge. During the course of this crosscut 25 feet of high grade ore was encountered, which does not show on the surface.

The B. C. property consists of 11 claims, all adjoining each other, covering an area of about 500 acres, situated in Summit camp. The shaft house and engine room are in one building, and the machinery consists of a small sized Rand compressor, a 50 horse power Ledgewood hoist, two boilers, 30 and 40 horse power respectively, five machine drills and equipment of three pumps.

There is one main shaft 155 feet deep, two levels, one at 50 and the other at 100 feet, both on the same lead. Drifting has been done from the shaft on both levels northwest and southeast about 200 feet with numerous prospects, crosscuts and upraises.

The ore met with on both levels is a pure calcoprite copper, averaging about 27 feet wide. The first-class ore averages about 19 per cent. copper, 10 ounces silver, and the second-class ore runs 10 per cent. copper, seven ounces silver and 82 in gold.

The ore dumps outside the shaft house contain first-class, 3,000 tons; second-class, 8,000 tons, all awaiting the completion of the railway to reach the smelter.

A complete new plant, capable of working the mine to a depth of 1,000 feet was purchased some time ago from the James Cooper Manufacturing Company, through Mr. Sward, of Rossland, and is now stored at Montreal awaiting the completion of the railway to be brought here. It is too heavy to reach the mine in any other way—Rossland Miner.

PAYMENT SUSPENDED. Montreal, July 31.—The president of La Banque Jacques Cartier, announced to-night that that institution would suspend payment in the evening. There was a run on the bank to-day caused by depositors rendered uneasy through the failure of La Banque Ville Marie last week. One hundred thousand dollars was drawn out at two suburban branches during the day. The last statement of the bank represented its condition as quite sound, and considerable surprise is caused by the suspension. The bank's capital is \$500,000, and it has a reserve of \$250,000, and a note circulation of over \$500,000.

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SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent

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E. CANVILL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.

GEORGE MAISELSEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.

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W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

MRS. BROOK, Victoria West post-office.

GEORGE J. COOK, Victoria West.

T. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

TO-MORROW'S VOTE.

While it is an undoubted fact that the scheme submitted by Mr. Croft for the consideration of the ratepayers of Victoria possesses many points of attractiveness, and is on the whole decidedly tempting, let us say once again to the people who must decide to-morrow whether it shall or shall not be accepted, be careful, weigh it as well as if it were a matter of private business and vote for what is considered to be the best interests of the city.

It is as well to think of the Victorians of 1849. Fifty years is a long, long time in the history of a city, and undertakings that look forward that length of time ought to be approached in the most careful and deliberate manner. We have endeavored to point out some of the objections to the acceptance of this offer; but not as some of our contemporaries are fond of alleging, just from a habit of criticism and opposition.

Really the main objection is the proposal that this city desert its manifest duty to itself by delegating to a private company the carrying out of work that clearly falls within the scope of legitimate municipal concern. Why cannot Victoria shoulder its own burdens manfully, like other progressive communities? To every spirited citizen the idea of civic improvements coming through the channel of private enterprise must be distasteful. Nor is this a fanciful way of looking at the matter, but eminently practical; for who does not know something of the liability to misunderstandings, quarrels, litigation and all their attendant annoyances and expenses which follows, almost inevitably, this kind of intercourse?

If it is the intention of the advocates of this scheme that the city go on shirking its duty to itself, we are opposed to it out and out; but if the citizens themselves to-morrow declare they are in favor of that style of doing things, so mote it be; they are the doctors.

THE LATE SPEAKER.

The death of Hon. Sir James David Edgar, K.C.M.G., after an operation for stone in the bladder, will not come as a surprise to members of parliament, who for the last five months have seen that his physical strength was daily decreasing. Although seriously ill for a long time he continued to preside over the Commons with dignity and discretion until ordered away by his physicians. He was not an old man, having been born at Larnosse, Que., in 1831.

And yet he has been in political life for nearly thirty years. He first sought parliamentary honors in Monck in 1871, but lost by four votes; winning, however, in the following year in the same constituency. At the general election of 1874 he fought two hard fights and lost them both by narrow majorities; and again in 1878 and 1882 he was an unsuccessful candidate in Monck and Centre Toronto. In 1881 he was elected by acclamation in West Ontario, which constituency he has continued to represent up to the present time. He was chosen Speaker in 1886 and

became a member of the Privy Council in 1897. In 1875, it will be remembered by British Columbian politicians, he was entrusted by the government of Hon. Alex. McCreagh with an important diplomatic mission to this province, in connection with questions affecting the entry of British Columbia into Confederation. For many years, while in opposition, he was one of the leading members of the Liberal party and took an active part in all the great questions of those days.

The late Speaker was an author of considerable repute. A book of poems, several law works and numerous essays on political and other subjects attest his industry and ability as a writer. The honor of Knighthood was conferred in 1888. Sir James Edgar was an ideal Speaker. Well informed in parliamentary practice, his rulings were invariably correct. He presided with dignity and aimed always to restrain the acrimony of debate. The opposition will testify to his impartiality, and Liberals and Conservatives alike will deplore the death of an able politician, a broad-minded statesman and an honorable man.

FAIR PLAYS A JEWEL.

About this paragraph from the anonymous correspondent who furnishes the local morning organ with a letter from Ottawa, colored to suit the taste of those who are expected to accept it as a mental pabulum, there is a delicious and refreshing coolness that is most grateful and appropriate this sultry weather:

"Messrs. Prior and Earle have been insisting for a considerable time that something should be done to protect the halibut fisheries of British Columbia. Col. Prior had a good opportunity to-day to once more press this matter upon the government, and although the answer he got was of the usual non-committal character, the chances are that at no distant date British Columbia may have the much-needed additional government cruiser."

The Times began the agitation for this very necessary addition to the marine service in this province; it has for months maintained that demand without a single word of support or encouragement from any of its contemporaries, so it is somewhat comical to have "the Captains with his whiskers" bob up serenely from Ottawa with the announcement that owing to the "efforts" of Messrs. Prior and Earle this thing is to be done. They have nothing to do with it, and they would be the last to claim that they had. This halibut "effort" the Colonist is trying to give the gallant one credit for, is very like a whale.

CANADIANS IN CHINA.

Mr. Mann left Victoria on the Empress of India last evening to build railways in the Powers' Kingdom.

There can be little doubt if he be satisfied with the conditions, he will speedily find himself in the front rank of those who are making China to-day. Although Mr. Mann goes to China entirely for the benefit of his business health, there is quite another side to the event. It is the beginning of the expansion policy this robust young nation, which has brought the vast territory from Atlantic to Pacific well under its hand, will enter upon in the coming century with splendid results. Thousands of our business men will find in China a rich field for their manufactures of every kind, and the geographical position of the Dominion is such as to give it a great advantage in that competition.

More than three thousand miles of new railways are now projected in China; there is nothing to be found anywhere in the railway world to compare with the situation in China, so far as rapid development is concerned. The railway lines now projected, under construction or now in operation form a route extending from Paris, across Germany, Russia, and Siberia to the western shores of the Pacific, thence southwardly through China along the Pacific coast; thence through Burma and India to the Indian ocean and the Persian gulf, and on through Persia, thus completing a grand circle of the two continents. The Canton-Hankow line, which an American syndicate has agreed to construct, reaches northward from Canton to Hankow, the principal interior city of China, a distance of six hundred miles.

A Belgian syndicate has a concession for a road from Hankow north to connect with their line now reaching Peking. The American syndicate has an option to construct this extension, providing the Belgian syndicate fail to take advantage of its powers. From Peking a road will connect with the Russian-Siberian line, now under construction to Port Arthur. The new American line will be a link in a great system stretching from St. Petersburg, via Siberia and Port Arthur to Canton on the Chinese coast, only six hundred miles from their new possessions in the Philippines. From Canton to San Francisco is 6,381 miles, and if the Nicaragua canal be opened, an all-water route to New York will be completed a distance of 11,353 miles.

Thus the United States is entering into the vast schemes of development in the Orient with the fervor and sincerity that characterize all the business operations of that great people. Canada will do well to emulate that zealous spirit of enterprise and go boldly forth and win the rich rewards the Orient holds for them that have faith in themselves. We hope to hear Mr. Mann has succeeded in closing some important contracts.

What has become of our summer weather? Has the naval gunnery practice or the booming of the political artillery frightened it off? Whatever be the

reason, "this is the rottenest specimen of a summer Victoria has ever had to suffer," so says the oldest inhabitant, or at least, a large number of him.

SOMETHING LIKE A CHAMPION.

Mr. Charles Cameron, M.D. and M.P., is not the man to see a brother practitioner suffer injustice without doing his duty. Dr. Lamont is a modest young medico-acting as poor law official in the Hebrides. By trying to do his duty he has brought down upon himself the wrath and spite of the sneeshin-consuering Dumbies of the islands, and they have tried to ruin the man. Sir Charles, like a true Cameron, at once took up the claymore for the down-trodden clansman, and sought in parliament to obtain redress, but in vain. Then he wrote a pamphlet exposing the whole case, and the Scottish government board felt compelled to take the matter up. After careful inquiry they censured the parish council, and warmly praised Dr. Lamont for his conduct during the epidemic over which the dispute arose. The parish council, with a meanness almost inconceivable, took his revenge, a month or two later by dismissing Dr. Lamont, and subsequently procured his arrest on a trumped-up charge connected with the vaccination of which he was acquitted. The heather, they say, is fairly on fire over the case, and Sir Charles will not rest or give the enemy rest till justice has been done.

Poor Colonel, we did not mean to hit quite so hard, but the stuffing will sometimes slip off the knuckles even in a friendly bout and an opponent fetch up against a stiff jolt. The Colonist, though, should invest in a vest-pocket copy of Omar (two-bits), and also a popular treatise on the uses of punctuation (same price) and then it will not have to ask silly questions or attempt the obviously impossible. For the amusement provided by our contemporary, however, much thanks.

No doubt the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the head of the Anglican communion, that the use of lights and incense in the service be discontinued will give rise to plenty of discussion. It is at least a fresh handle for Mr. John Kenist, who will probably accept it as a concession wrung from the authorities of the church through his zeal.

The appointment of Mr. Bain to succeed Sir James Edgar as Speaker will meet with general approval in the Commons. Mr. Bain is a strong man mentally and physically, is well read, a close parliamentary student and fair-minded. Perhaps he is the first farmer to become Speaker of the Commons.

Canada could not do less, in the circumstances, than accord to the imperial government its hearty moral support in dealing with the Transvaal. Canada will be found ready with all other kinds of support should the occasion unhappily arise for them.

Halfway Chronicle says the gang of American malcontents, to whose efforts was due the starting of the whole Yukon slander case, had willing coadjutors in the Tory press and Tory politicians up and down the Dominion.

Banks are going to smash at an interesting rate in the province of Quebec. Nothing so "catching" as a panic, whether amongst men or beasts.

SHOULD RESIGN.

To the Editor: In a letter to the Colonist of Sunday's issue, over the signature of Mr. B. Boggs, stating the particulars of this Craigflower road question, that one of our city councillors is the owner of six lots through which the road runs, and that these lots will be greatly benefited by the action of the council in closing it. Now as Ald. Kinman has not taken the opportunity to refute the statements, can it be that is correct? If so, I think it is high time for the officers of the North to at once circulate a petition asking Ald. Kinman to resign.

RUN ON FRENCH BANKS.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Aug. 1.—As a result of the run on the Jacques Cartier bank yesterday, resulting in a suspension for thirty days, there is a general run on the other French banks to-day. The Banque d'Hoteliers, capitalized at \$1,250,000, is said to be feeding the run more than the others, but the directors claim they can withstand it. They are paying out gold and Dominion bills. Their liabilities, according to their last annual statement, was over \$8,000,000.

KEEP THE HEAD COOL

And the Bowels Open, and You Will Be Well During the Warm Weather.

"Keep the head cool and the bowels open" is old but eminently sensible advice for people to follow during the summer season. But the head won't keep cool, no matter what you do, if the bowels are constipated.

First thing, then, is to consider the bowels. If they don't move regularly every day take laxative pills.

They're the nicest acting little pill you ever tried.

If you take one or two before going to bed, they'll work while you sleep without a grip or gripe.

On the morning your head will feel cool and clear, and your brain bright and active.

They're just the thing to keep you well this summer if you are subject to sick headache, bilious spots, dyspepsia, indigestion, sour stomach, constipation or liver torpor.

Miss Bessie Kinnear, Claver Hill, N. B., says: "I gladly recommend Laxative Pills, as they cured me completely of constipation before I had finished the third box."

The Brigade of Re-Organized

Dawson Again Has Fire Protection-Later From Cape Nome Diggins.

An Owen Sound Party Reaches Dawson After Sixteen Months of Trail.

Dawson papers up to July 18th have been received at this office and give the latest available news from the inside. The drowning in the Yukon is reported of John Lynch, formerly of this city, but who has been employed as a night watchman on the steamer Anglian. Coming from Dawson he fell overboard when near Fort Selkirk. Diligent effort was made to rescue Lynch, but to no purpose. Deceased was about 35 years of age and unmarried.

The Yukon Sun brands as "blackguardly" a report printed in some of the Sound papers of the misconduct of Col. Steele, of the N. W. M. P. On the contrary, the Sun asserts that when he came to the Yukon he was discredited altogether the use of liquor and tobacco. The Sun continues: "He holds the balance of justice with a fair hand. With the firmness of a soldier is combined the manners of a gentleman and the honor of a true British officer. He often has made disagreeable duties to perform, but he always retains the respect of those with whom he may differ."

There was a good sized stampede for Hunker, seamen recently. The people started out about midnight, and their destination was a profound secret. Notice has been posted on the island at the mouth of the Klondike notifying all occupants that they are trespassing, and that the island is the property of Capt. J. J. Henley, who purchased it some time last year.

At a meeting on the 13th of July the Yukon council appropriated \$10,000 to commence work on roads and trails, with a further appropriation to be made as soon as the actual amount required is ascertained. A wagon road is to be built to Grand Forks and trails to Denison and Hunker.

The new fire brigade at Dawson to replace the strikers has been organized with W. J. Allen, chief and fire warden. A. Stewart, son of Chief Stewart of the Vancouver police, assistant chief and fire warden; C. Bush, formerly of Victoria, chief engineer; J. W. Sturge, stoker, and Alex. McGuire, No. 2 stoker. Of the volunteer members the A. C. boys are George Russell, foreman; Mat Secor, J. H. Loper, G. S. Alexander, J. L. Loper, Sid Birch, Ben Treeman, Richard Fleming, Joseph Wagner, and J. Calhoun, in charge of cart No. 1. The N. A. T. & T. boys, in charge of cart No. 2, are: S. N. Taggart, foreman; F. H. Barnett, A. H. Keller, E. H. Langley, Leod Murray, T. Peters, Tom Haydon, T. N. Hawkins and W. C. Barnard.

Geo. Apple's men in charge of hook and ladder are: James Oliver, George Dorfner, Thomas Blair, Wm. Gilcher and Herman Knappe.

Chief Allen has ordered all banners, signs and flags taken off the streets, and the cleaning up of the alleys. This, he says, must be done, and at once. He is also recommending to the fire commission the laying out of fire limits, in which all buildings, except one-story dirt-covered ones, are to be required to put in fire chimes, and all public places of resort to provide means of escape in case of fire. The recommended fire limits embrace that portion of the city lying between First and Third avenues and Mission and Fourth streets, also the block between Fourth and Fifth streets, which the N. A. T. & T. Co. are building.

Mr. Allen is pushing his work with a vigor which promises much for the new organization.

A good deposit of copper has been found on the Tanana river, but the company having its development in hand refuses to disclose particulars. They report that they discovered the river to be navigable for small river boats a distance of 850 miles, and as far as the location of the find.

Messrs. Long and Holland, who took in 200 sheep over the Teslin trail last summer, and floated them down Teslin lake, the Hootalliqua, Lewis and Yukon rivers, landed them in good condition, are again in Dawson. They went down in advance of another flock of 200 sheep, which are on the way, having gone by the passes. These are like the former ones, from the ranch of Messrs. Long and Holland in British Columbia.

J. D. Adams, C. P. Carlson and Robt. Connally have reached Dawson from the Pelly river. They went up the Pelly river last year, a distance of 200 miles, where they caught a part of their outfit and went back down the river to Dawson. They returned to the cache in January, and since that time have prospected down to the mouth of the river. They report no strikes on the river that they had heard of. Mr. Adams, who is an old miner, thinks there is a great field for hydraulic mining on the Pelly, and predicts the location of good placer ground in time to come. He feels more confident of this since hearing of the Big Salmon strike.

A few days ago several sacks of what was supposed to be papers arrived at Dawson. They turned out to be a pulpy mass of wet newspapers and the Yukon last winter, it was found to be a wetting room, and it was enough to make a crocodile shed tears. The mass had gone down on the wrecked Danube in the salt water, and instead of being opened and dried, like the N. W. M. P. did with mails that got into the Yukon last winter, it was found to be in its wet condition. The result was that the rubbing around simply left it a mass of mangled newspapers dated October, November, December, and so on to June, 1899, which had been accumulating at Victoria for over nine months.

Charles Donahue, the recorder ap-

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
LEA & PERRIN'S
Worcestershire..
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
S. J. PITTS and WILSON BROS.

British Columbia Printing & Engraving Corporation, Limited.

Hullo! a new printing firm? No, that is the name the Province Publishing Co. is taking; you see so many people thought, on account of the similarity of name, that the Province newspaper was connected with us, that we had to apply to the courts for divorce from the name. Changing our name we are at the same time doubling our capital, business has increased in the last year, in our head office here in Victoria, we have added to our plant: (1) A complete binding plant with all modern appliances. (2) A new up-to-date color printing press. (3) An entire outfit of type, with all the latest styles. (4) A new and more powerful engine. (5) Our old one couldn't keep up with the increase of business, etc., etc. (6) doesn't it, eh? Why WE have no complaint to make every month is not a little bigger than the last, and still we are ready for more. Some of our business is becoming a Vancouver firm. OF COURSE we are. THAT'S WHY we have practically a completely new plant here. THAT'S WHY we have over \$400 a week.

Province Publishing Co., Ltd. Ly.
IN THE OLD CHURCH, BUT WITH NEW MACHINERY.

pointed by the miners on Cottonéva creek, the Big Salmon strike—is in Dawson, says the Sun. On his way down Mr. Donahue made his report to the recorder's office at Selkirk, that being the nearest office. A report from Selkirk to the commissioner's office here in Dawson shows that the creek has been all staked and recorded. About eleven of the passengers on the Tyrrell were from the new strike, and while many of them were in too late to get a location on the creek they all tell about the same story, corroborating the reports heretofore given out in Dawson. The gold is from \$22 to \$24 have been taken out, together with several smaller pieces ranging from \$3 to \$7 in size. The big pay is spotted or in pockets, but when one of these pockets is located it yields large returns. There were a couple hundred people on the creek and prospecting for gold and gulches when this party left, and many more were going in. Any new territory must be prospected for further locations. There is a good trail from a point about sixteen miles up the Hootalliqua across to the south fork of the Big Salmon. It is blazed clear through and can be followed without difficulty.

The telegraph line has been completed and is now in working order from Little Salmon on Lake Bennett to Dawson.

Personal.
J. H. Todd is still quite ill. Jas. Ramsay, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Queen's. W. Collier, of New Westminster, is at the Oriental.

W. E. Johnson, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Oriental. E. P. Davies, Q. C., of Vancouver, is a guest at the Driford. A. McDermott was a passenger from Vancouver yesterday. Mrs. and Miss Sylvester returned yesterday from Vancouver.

Molyneux St. John, of Ottawa, is staying at the New England. John Myers and James Winston, of Portland, are at the Occidental. Mrs. J. B. Simpson and daughter have returned from a visit to Comox.

John W. Brydon has arrived home again after an absence of eighteen months in Germany. Hon. Sidney Trench and G. Bernard, of London, England, are at present guests at Hotel Victoria.

Eugene West, of St. Louis, the hustling representative of the St. Louis Range Co., is at the Victoria.

White Pass & Yukon Railway, were passengers from the Sound yesterday. Miss Barron, of the teaching staff of the Girls' Central school was a passenger on the Utopia yesterday for Seattle.

R. L. Drury, provincial manager of the Ontario Mutual Life, was a passenger by this morning's steamer for Vancouver. Among the commercial men staying at the Driford are Harry E. Dean, of Toronto, and W. R. P. Phreaner, of Philadelphia.

Alexander Henderson, M. P. P., and Aubrey Morrison, M. P., were passengers from Vancouver on yesterday's Yosemite. H. C. Brewster, the popular purveyor of the Queen City, has accepted the position of manager of Thomas' Earle's Claycock store.

A. M. Burns, of the Vancouver Province, left last night on the Empress of India as private secretary to D. D. Mann, the new magistrate.

G. A. Hurd and wife, Miss Riley and L. Kelly, of Seattle, and Mrs. Carstens, of Tacoma, came over on the Utopia yesterday for the tennis tournament.

W. W. Stumbles, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, Ottawa, is a guest

WANTS.

STEAM OR NAUPHIA LAUNCH WANTED—Size, speed and price to be given. Address: "E," Victoria hotel.

WANTED—A nice young girl for light house work. Apply 51 King's road.

WANTED—Teacher for Claycock public school; married person with family preference. Apply at once to Teachers' G. A. Maitly, Sec. Board of Trustees.

WANTED—A lady for the position of manager of the new Victoria Cafe. Apply 35 Fort street.

EMPLOYMENT GIVEN to lady and gentlemen agents. Apply T. N. Hibben & Co., Subscription Book Department, 28 Broad street.

GOOD FITS GUARANTEED—general sewing solidified, \$1.00 per pair. 119 Cook street.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A good business. For particulars address J. J. Times office.

COLLIE PUPS—Thoroughbred, for sale, or will exchange for poultry. Address, Box 82, Victoria.

KEEP OUT THE FLIES—Cheap screen doors, sash, and meat safes, at Moore & Whittington's, Carpenters, 100 Douglas street.

READY—1800 issue Williams' Directory. Office, 28 Broad street.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, 100 acres of land, one mile from Shawanigan Station, with good barn and on buildings; and number of bearing fruit trees. Apply to G. W. McKean, Shawanigan Lake, B. & N. Railway.

TO LET.
A RENT—Office in the Times building, ground floor. Apply at Times office.

LOST OR FOUND.
A REWARD—Lost a Gordon setter dog. Apply to Mr. Justice Clark, Pleasant street.

SOCIETIES.
COLUMBIA LODGE NO. 2, I. O. O. F.—The members are specially requested to attend the next regular meeting, August 2nd, as business of great importance will be transacted. Revision of by-laws. By Order.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meet first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p.m.
R. K. ODDY, Secretary.

TENDERS.
SOCIETIES RE-UNION—Tenders will be received not later than 7 p.m. Monday, 31st instant, for the privilege of selling liquor, beer, cigars, minerals and lunch on the Columbia grounds, August 31st, the caterer to supply all necessities. Lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted. The successful tenderer must deposit the amount of his tender on or before August 17th. All tenders must be sent to the Refectory, Secretary, H. Hallam, 255 Johnson street, City.

MISCELLANEOUS.
A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best quality of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; ship supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria. R.C. Telephone call 120.

VETERINARY.
S. F. TOLMIE, Veterinary Surgeon—Office 1043a, Victoria, 1040—Johnson street. Telephone 323; residence telephone 417.

SCAVENGERS.
JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty—Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts made for removal of earth. All orders left with James Peil & Co., Fort street, grocers; John Crockett, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 130.

Savoy Theatre
Banner Show of the Season

Initial appearance in Victoria of America's Great Medical Stars, STANLEY and SOANLON.
Initial appearance, America's greatest Female Harlequin, OLA HAYDEN.
America's Society Sketch Team, HAYDEN and HETHETON.
Initial appearance of the Charming Cantatrice, MISS CELIA DE LACY.
Together with 20 other capable artists.

EXCURSION TO NANAIMO

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6.

Under the auspices of Victoria-Agrie No. 12, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Grand Free Band Concert

—BY—
FIFTH REGIMENT BAND

—AT—
Nanaimo Central Park

Trains leave E. & N. depot at 9:40 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. Returning, leave Nanaimo at 8:00 p.m.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP

\$1.50

CHILDREN 75 CENTS.



**A Combined
Shoulder Brace
and Suspenders
For Men and a
Shirt Supporter
For Women.**

C. H. BOWES, GENTLEMAN.
No. 100 Government street.
We Dispense Prescriptions.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria
Meteorological Department.

Victoria, August 1—5 a. m.—The Pacific
high area is slowly spreading inland across
this province. It will probably cause sev-
eral fair warm days along the coast and
excessive temperatures between the
Ranges. Fair weather and moderate winds
prevail over the Pacific Slope. Light fogs
occurred in Cariboo and showers or thun-
derstorms in Alberta and Manitoba.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.97; temperature,
54; minimum, 53; wind, calm; weather,
cloudy.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.00;
temperature, 52; minimum, 50; wind, calm;
weather, fair.

Nanaimo—Wind, calm; weather, cloudy.
Kamloops—Barometer, 29.98; tempera-
ture, 53; minimum, 52; wind, 14 miles W.;
weather, clear.

Markerville—Barometer, 29.80; tempera-
ture, 42; minimum, 34; wind, calm; weather,
cloudy.

Nash, Wash.—Barometer, 30.01; tempera-
ture, 58; minimum, 56; wind, 6 miles W.;
weather, cloudy.

Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 29.98; tem-
perature, 60; minimum, 60; wind, 5 miles
N.; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.88; tem-
perature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, 8 miles
S. W.; weather, cloudy.

FORECAST.

For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Wednesday.
Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate
winds, fair and warm today and Wed-
nesday.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate vari-
able winds, fine and warm today and Wed-
nesday.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Jelly Glasses, Fruit Jars, Preserv-
ing Kettles, etc., at R. A. Brown &
Co's, 80 Douglas street.

Get your bicycles fixed up by the
old reliable firm, Onions & Plimley,
the only practical bicycle makers in city; 4
and 44 Broad street.

"All our fine teas require 25 minutes to
infuse" was formerly the yarn on some
grocers' bags. Times, teas and tastes
have changed and it is wonderful how
easy and "snappy" a "detection" cup of
"HONDI" can be made. See directions
on the packets.

Secretary Baxter, of the John Irving
Navigation Company, received a letter
from Commodore Irving this morning
stating that he had secured exclusive con-
trol of the tramway from Taku City to
Atlin Lake and his company was there-
fore the only one which could quote
through rates from Bennett to Atlin. The
commodore adds that notwithstanding this
monopoly he has not increased the
quotations between these points.

For preserving season Erskine, Wall
& Co. import by each steamer Peaches,
Apricots, etc., fresh, at lowest prices.
Full line of Fruit Jars in stock.

Manager Hobbs, of the Home for the
Aged and Infirm, acknowledges with
thanks the following donations received
during July: Mr. G. A. Raden, Alderman
Williams, Mr. N. Shakespear, Mrs. L. J.
Quagliotti, Mrs. Goddard, Mr. Bone,
Miss E. Gladding and Mr. W. G. Eden,
reading matter; Mr. John Ward, cher-
ries; Mr. T. Shotholt, reading matter and
fish; Mrs. H. D. Helmeke, reading mat-
ter and raspberries; Mr. Stadthagen,
clothing.

The semi-annual general meeting of
the V. I. Building Society was held last
evening, when the statements of the
secretary and treasurer, showing the at-
titude of the society to be in a most satis-
factory condition, were read and adopted.
The 110th drawing for an appropriation
was conducted by a committee con-
sisting of Messrs. H. Moss, G. A. Gar-
leton and W. Marchant. The lucky num-
ber was 94, shares A and B of which
were held by Mrs. E. Chidlett, entitling
her to an appropriation of \$2,000.

In A.O.U.W. Hall this evening Mr.
Joseph Mallin, vice-president of the Unit-
ed Kingdom Alliance for the suppression
of the liquor traffic, and Right Worship-
ful Grand Chief Templar of the world, will
lecture on "Gospel Temperance the
World Around." Mr. Mallin has been a
councillor of the city of Birmingham,
England, for many years, and is recog-
nized as one of the leading citizens of
the Midlands metropolis. He is an ex-
cellent speaker, and an enthusiastic ad-
vocate of total abstinence. A musical
programme will be rendered during the
evening.

The Largest Returns For the Least Outlay.

The results of individual policies, the
closest and most practical test that can
be applied to any company, have given
the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co. a
reputation throughout Canada as the com-
pany which gives the largest return for
the least outlay.

**The Ontario Mutual
Life Assurance Co's
is one of the Oldest
and Strongest of
Canadian companies**

Apply now to
R. L. DRURY,
Provincial Manager, Victoria.

Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Es-
sences.

Lawn mowers and garden tools in
variety at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80
Douglas street.

The returns of the Victoria clearing
house for the week ending August 1, are
\$22,015; balances, \$19,702.

Mail for Dawson, Bennett and Atlin
leaves to-night by the Tees; for the west
coast by the Willapa, and for northern
points by the Queen City.

Bobinet Ruffed—Curtains are the
swell window draperies, graceful, stylish,
washable and inexpensive. Ask to see
them at Welles Bros' new store, 2nd
floor.

A meeting of the First Battalion is
called for Thursday evening at 8.30 to
discuss the details of the forthcoming
regimental picnic to be held at Langford
Lake.

It is generally understood that Rev.
J. A. Viebert has accepted the pastorate
of Calvary Baptist church. Mr. Viebert
has gone back to Manitoba to bid fare-
well to his congregation there.

Fruit Season Now In—Welles Bros.
have everything wanted in self-sealing
jars, jelly glasses, preserve kettles, wood-
en spoons, etc. Some new things in
jelly glasses which will like.

For preserving season Erskine, Wall
& Co. import by each steamer Peaches,
Apricots, etc., fresh, at lowest prices.
Full line of Fruit Jars in stock.

The returns of the inland revenue de-
partment for the month ending July 31
were as follows: Spirits, \$10,000; malt,
\$1,455.22; tobacco, \$4,284.80; cigars, \$506.70;
licenses, \$1,416; other receipts, \$85; total,
\$18,059.81.

Upon the arrival of the noon train to-
day, William Edwards, an old offender,
who has served several terms, and who is
not recently out of jail, was arrested by
Constable Atkins of the provincial police
force. He is charged with the theft of
postoffice receipts and other articles from
Metro, servant to Mr. May, of Kokshill.

The matron of the Old Women's
Home acknowledges with thanks dona-
tions received during July as follows: A
Friend, reading matter; Mrs. Durban,
vegetables; Mrs. Hamilton, fruit; Mrs.
Joseph Bowers, wash basin; Mrs. Good-
acre, cake; Mrs. Powell, reading matter;
Mrs. Wilkins, vegetables; and Mrs. Hay-
ward, fruit.

The committee in charge of the ex-
cursion to Seattle, in answer to num-
ous enquiries, wish it to be known that
children under twelve years of age will
be carried at half price. Tickets for
children will be sold at the boat on the
morning of the excursion. As the tickets
are selling rapidly it is advisable for
those intending to go to procure their
tickets at once and save disappointment,
as it is not likely that there will be many
tickets for sale on the morning of the
12th.

The City of Nanaimo is a com-
fortable and commodious steamer, but
being only seventeen applicants. Eight of
these had groceries, four milk (daily),
two medicine, and five clothing. Don-
ation in clothing were thankfully received
from Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. McPherson,
Mrs. Sharp, Esquimalt; Mrs. J. York,
and Mrs. W. Wilson, Quebec street.
Cash was also thankfully received from
Mrs. Gould, the city and the provincial
government. Articles of furniture, such
as a bed, bedding, table, chair, cooking
stove, crockery, etc., are very much
needed, also a perambulator. Will any
kind friends, who are willing to dispose
of any of the above mentioned articles,
please communicate with Miss Lawson,
the treasurer of the Friendly Help, im-
mediately by telephone 532, or by letter
to 146 Kingston street.

A large number were attracted by
the music and flowers at James Bay Me-
thodist Church last evening. The ren-
derings by Messrs. Barnett and Fisher,
met with a hurricane of applause, which,
of course, demanded an encore. Miss
Wilmot recited with much ability and
was obliged to respond to an enthusiastic
recall. Miss C. Spencer and Mrs. Chris-
Spencer gave solos, which were much ap-
preciated; Misses Nellie and Ada Spencer
played a duet, and Miss Rogers rendered
a fine solo. Ice cream, fruit and cake
was served during the evening by a
large staff of life-robed ladies, who,
moving among the flowers, made the
scene a picture of beauty.

The scene strikingly picturesque. In
proposing votes of thanks to Mr. Nor-
man, who had so kindly lent the flowers,
and to Mrs. Tronore for her kind as-
sistance, the pastor said it was impos-
sible to mention the names of all the
helpers. Their names were John, Mr. Geo.
Powell, in a short speech, seconded the
proposal, which was carried unanimously.
The evening closed with singing and
prayer.

Arrangements are being made for a
public meeting at the city hall a week
to-morrow night, when the leading
advocates of the Port Angeles ferry in
this city and the officials of the Port
Angeles Eastern railway will address the
audience on the subject of ferry con-
nection. A request has been forwarded
to the mayor, asking him to summon
such a meeting.

Last November a sailor named Wm.
H. Drummond, deserted from the flag-
ship Imperieuse, and although diligent
search for him was instituted, no trace
of him could be found. Subsequently
he was captured by Constable Jones at
Thurlo Islands. The means of detain-
ing him were, however, insufficient for
the purpose, and he escaped from the
hotel room in which he was confined.
Last night, acting on information from
Vancouver, Supt. Forbes, despatched
Officers Atkins and Campbell to search
the Empress of India at the outer wharf,
and discovered their man shipped as a
common seaman on board the vessel. He
was taken into custody and handed over
to the authorities at Esquimalt. Drum-
mond has a wife and family in Van-
couver.

—Lipton's teas at Hardress Clarke's.

SATURDAY

Is Bargain Day for Boots and Shoes

INTERESTING TO SHIPPERS.

Perishable Goods Cannot Now Be Bond-
ed Through Canadian Territory.

The United States collector of customs
at Skagway, Alaska, writes American
Consul Hon. Abraham E. Smith, regard-
ing perishable goods en route to Canadian
points, that under regulations prescribed
by the United States treasury depart-
ment for Alaska, he is compelled to re-
fuse the bonding privilege to all perish-
able goods, except if the said perishable
goods are American goods they will be
admitted free of duty, if they have a
certificate of export from the American
port of exportation, and show a declara-
tion made before the United States Con-
sul that they are American goods. "Im-
proved," etc. Such evidence will
cost but \$1, and will prevent any delay
whatever in shipment or removal of
goods.

The collector states he writes this "as
there seems to be some misunderstanding
in regard to it."

THREE GRENADIERS.

A Long Standing Trio in Lieut. Dan
Godfrey's British Guards Band.

In Lieutenant Dan Godfrey's British
Guards Band are three men who came
with him to the World's Peace Jubilee
in Boston. They are the only known
survivors along with their respective lead-
ers of all the Grenadiers who crossed the
ocean on that historic occasion, which
was the first time since the days of 1776
that a company of Her Majesty's sol-
diers were seen in the United States.

The three are Sergeant Knight, whose
youthful appearance fully belies his 44
years, and who was first cornet for the
past eight years in the Grenadier Guards
Band; Sergeant Manners, the librarian,
who is a most expert horn player, and
Corporal Benton, the oboe player. They
were very young men twenty-seven years
ago, but are still in the prime of life and
each wears a long service and good con-
duct medal. There are many other fam-
ous soldiers in the great band which will
be heard here in the Drill Hall on Au-
gust 1st, and a warm welcome undoubt-
edly awaits the splendid soldier musici-
ans of Her Majesty.

Messrs. Jackson and McDonnell are
determined to maintain the reputation
they have made in providing first-class
variety entertainments and weekly sub-
mit new attractions at the Savoy theatre.
The house is nightly crowded with en-
thusiastic audiences, and the applause
which greets the various artists is proof
of the excellence of the performances.
Stanley and Scanlan, the American mus-
ical stars, are here this week and are
greatly enjoyed. Ole Hayden, the comic
baritone, remains from last week, and his
songs prove as pleasing as before. That
amusing sketch team, Hayden and
Heatherton, have always something new
and continue to amuse, and the other
members of the company contribute in an
acceptable manner.

In the police court this morning a
boy, Leo Marston, was charged with
stealing fruit from the garden of Mr.
G. J. Burrows, James Bay but the hear-
ing of the case was postponed until the
5th on account of the absence of a
coronial witness at present out of the city.

The Ford-Holmes assault case was con-
tinued, the defendant being examined
and cross-examined, and an adjournment
was taken until Monday morning to al-
low Mr. Higgins to produce authorities
justifying the rejection of certain new
evidence which Mr. Powell wished to in-
troduce in rebuttal.

The Eagles anticipate a big turnout
of members and friends on Sunday to
Nanaimo, the round trip fare, \$1.50, be-
ing low enough to attract a crowd. Spe-
cial trains will leave at 9 a.m. and 1
p.m., the return journey being commenced
at 8 p.m. The Fifth Regiment Band
will accompany the excursion and during
the afternoon will give a concert in Na-
naimo Central Park.

The train to Duncan this morning
was crowded with the little ones from
the B. C. Protestant Orphanage and their
friends. The faces of the little folk were
pictures of delightful anticipation as they
crowded to the windows of the railway
cars and their elders looked no less happy
in view of the delightful time expected.

The Trades and Labor Council will
meet to-morrow evening. It is expected
that a report will be received from the
committee appointed to wait upon the
street railway company regarding re-
duced fares for working men on the Es-
quimalt branch.

Superfluous hair removed by elec-
trolysis. Electric Parlors, 114 Yates
street.

Get relief from indigestion, bilious-
ness, constipation or torpid liver without
disturbing the stomach or purging the
bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little
Liver Pills.

Enquiries made of Dr. Hermann
Robertson, the physician in charge of the
case of Captain Hermon Smith, re-
sult in it being learned that the patient
is now very much better, and in a fair
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Big Storm at St. Michaels

Heavy Winds Sweep Across the
Bay Wrecking Many
Vessels.

No Lives Lost—Fears For Ves-
sels Anchored Off Cape
Nome.

News has reached here from St. Mi-
chael's that the most severe winter storm
since the big bay was last frozen over
morning last night. Heavy winds
swept across the bay, and many vessels
were wrecked. The direction of the
wind being southeast. Fortunately
no lives were lost, as the majority of
the vessels wrecked were small steamers,
built in 1897, for the boyokush rush, and
which since early spring have been used
as anchor in the bay. Their owners in-
many instances have either gone to Cape
Nome or Golovin Bay, giving up all hope
of selling or leasing their vessels. The
damage will amount to about 6 o'clock in
the morning the velocity of the wind in-
creased until it approached a hurricane
at about 10 o'clock and large river
steamers tugged at their ponderous an-
chors, firmly rooted in the mud, but try
as he would the storm king was unequal
to the task and turned his attention to
the smaller craft with great success, as
the beach for several miles will testify.

The point of land on which the Alas-
ka Commercial Company's plant is built
got the full benefit of the wind and con-
siderable damage would have occurred
had not the greatest care been taken,
and as it is the company's loss its latest
acquired tugboat, the Anna Eva Fay,
purchased last winter at Unalakleet, and
nearly lost the fine large steamer Mar-
garet, which was swept to sea several
miles before her captain could get her
about. The Margaret had a successful
trip to the group ship St. Paul, and
along factor than she has ever vent
before. The St. Paul passengers and sev-
eral of the crew were almost washed over-
board. During a temporary lull she was
put about, and after fighting a head wind
was driven into a cove about a mile from
St. Michaels and anchored there for the
night.

The storm wheeler, City of Paris, lately
purchased by the Alaska Exploration
Company, snapped her anchor chain and
drifted rapidly to sea with two watchmen
on board. As soon as possible the St.
Paul got under way and went to the res-
cue, overtaking the City of Paris, and
rescued her. Owing to the high wind and
choppy sea, it was difficult to get a line
to the Paris, but this was finally accom-
plished and the storm wheeler pulled her
back to port.

The tug Anna Eva Fay dragged her
anchor opposite the Alaska Commercial
Company's dock and drifted on to the
beach. A few feet astern of the river
steamer Louis, which was firmly tied to
the wharf. All efforts to get the Fay off
were in vain and she pounded to pieces
in a few hours.

The river steamer Dorothy, owned by
James Deitch, dragged her anchor and
went ashore, but there are hopes that
she can be saved. Along the beach sev-
eral other small steamers and numerous
sloops and Yukon river boats are total
wrecks. Among the wrecked craft is the
steamer William McKelvey. The river
steamer Anna Wanda is smashed to bits.
The May Wagon, a fine new barge
belonging to the Alaska Exploration
Company, was blown to sea with a valu-
able cargo.

Captain Brant and mate, of the four
masted schooner Carrier Dove, while try-
ing to row to the wharf, were washed
ashore, but were pulled out, narrowly es-
caping drowning.

News of the storm at Cape Nome is
anxiously awaited. The barrenness of the
beach upon which the city of Nome is
built and the high surf that continually
rolls in will make the storm unusually
fatal to shipping. With such a wind as
prevailing here none of the dozen vessels
anchored off the city could have escaped.

Dr. Kirker, R.N., delivered a very in-
teresting address at last night's meeting
of the Natural History Society, the sub-
ject being the "lost holes" recently dis-
covered by him at Esquimalt. They con-
sist of circular holes in the rocks about
four feet deep, situated high up on a
rocky ledge. They appear to have been
caused by the wearing action of stones
in rushing water, probably during the
glacial period. Some of the stones found
at the bottom were perfectly round, one
to the grinding action.

Enquiries made of Dr. Hermann
Robertson, the physician in charge of the
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The Oriental News Budget

Storm Sweeps Japanese and Chin-
ese Coast Causing Great Loss
of Life.

Chinese Make More Demonstra-
tions Against Missionaries—
Other Late News.

The Northern Pacific liner Victoria,
which reached port this morning, brings
a budget of late news from the Orient.

From Hongkong, Shanghai and other
Chinese and Japanese ports the cry of
pestilence is still heard. The dread hu-
man plague continues to claim many
victims, but so far all the trans-Pacific
liners are free from its ravages. None
of passengers in quarantine when the
Victoria left.

Just before the liner left Kobe, a ty-
phoon was raging in the inland sea,
which threatened to cause no slight dam-
age to shipping. All the mail steamers
were detained. The City of Peking and
the Doric were both held over for a day,
and the North German Lloyd steamer
Hohenzollern was obliged to run back to
Kobe because of the storm. The typhoon
was severely felt at Kobe. No particu-
lars were to be obtained as to the extent
of the ravages of the typhoon.

The damage done by the big hurricane
which swept across the Japanese coast
and of which news was brought by the
Rijn Mar, was even more serious than
it was then thought. Between three
and four hundred people were reported
to have lost their lives. The little ham-
let town of Oita seems to have suf-
fered most. According to investigation by
the Japanese authorities 400 houses
were swept into the river by the fall of
an embankment 3,000 ken in aggregate
length, and some 120 men, women and
children went down to death in the fall-
ing debris. In Ashijima 70 houses
were swept away and 50 people were
killed and 30 more are missing. A
train on the Yonagi and Sanya railway
was swept from the track and ten peo-
ple killed.

China also seems to have suffered re-
cently from storms. On July 4th many
thousands of acres of rice crops were
destroyed at Sheung Yui and Lo Kong.
Some houses collapsed and several chil-
dren were washed away. The heavy rains,
which were accompanied by thunder and
squalls, did much damage in Canton and
vicinity, resulting in several junks being
wrecked. The most terrible accident was
that which happened a junk on its re-
turn voyage from Canton to Fanchi.
The vessel foundered in a sudden squall near
Loahkoog. There were over eighty pas-
sengers, men, women and children on
board, and about sixty persons, mostly
women and children, were drowned.

The charitable institutions at Canton at once
sent boats to pick up the corpses, and
about forty have been recovered. The
great loss of life was probably due to the
passengers' accommodation being sailed up
by the master of the junk after there
left Canton, for fear that there might
be robbery among the passengers, as
has been very common of late. For
protection against such robbers passenger
junks are now taking to confining the
passengers on board, and not allowing
them to circulate freely over the whole
vessel.

SECRET OF NATIVES.

Riches Mines of the World Found by Accident—South African Diamonds.

It is a remarkable fact, commented upon with more or less wonder by many historians, that almost all of the great discoveries have been made by accident. Men and communities have spent their entire lives in efforts along certain lines, only to find, when the close of their sojourn was drawing near, that their time had apparently been wasted. And perhaps at the very period at which despair is seizing upon them they have come across, quite unintentionally, a substance or idea for which mankind has never ceased to thank them.

Children Find Pretty Stones.

The history of the discovery of the first diamond in South Africa is quite as interesting as that of the find of gold in California. Like most great discoveries it was quite an accident. In March, 1867, Mr. John O'Reilly, a trader and hunter, after a hunting trip was returning to Cape Town. He had pursued game on the far side of the Vaal river, they have come across, quite unintentionally, a substance or idea for which mankind has never ceased to thank them.

Experts Declare Them Worthless.

At Colonsberg there lived Acting Civil Commissioner Lorenzo Boyes, and, as O'Reilly was passing through, he took his stones for the commissioner to see what it was. Mr. Boyes was not sure, several Jewish experts were called in who unhesitatingly said it was nothing more or less than topaz, a quite worthless stone, and O'Reilly thought of throwing it away. But Mr. Boyes was not so certain of the worthlessness of the shining stones. He suggested that he better be sent to a Dr. Atherstone at Grahamstown, who would be able to say definitely whether it was of value or not. O'Reilly agreed, and Dr. Atherstone's reply was in the following words: "I congratulate you on the stone you have sent. It is a veritable diamond, weighs 2 1/2 carats, and is worth \$500. It has spoilt all the jewellers' flies in Grahamstown, and where they came from there must be lots more." Sir Philip Wodehouse, the governor of Cape Town, when he heard of the find, sent for the stone, had it valued by Dr. Atherstone, and the French consul, M. Herriette, paid the price they named and sent the jewel to O'Reilly's exhibition in 1867. A splendid advertisement for South Africa this diamond proved to be, too.

Blacks Knew the Places.

The news of the find became noised abroad, but there was no stampede for the district such as took place for the California and Australian goldfields. Having had his attention so vividly called to the matter Mr. Boyes obtained leave of absence to visit Schalk Van Niekark's farm. The place was rich in stones bright and sparkling, but never another diamond could he find among them all. O'Reilly had picked out the one and only gem. Boyes returned deeply disappointed, and the matter was dropped.

Brought by Outcasts.

Further search was made by white men, and still no find. This was something tantalizing. Themonds must come from somewhere, folk argued. It was not at all likely that one would be found lying alone here and one there without there being a deposit of them in the vicinity. An expert from England arrived upon the scene and viewed the landscape over. He looked upon these promiscuous finds with grave suspicion, and finally came to the conclusion that the whole excitement was merely a bait to lure adventurous souls into the district and so promote other industries. His impression was that the stones found had been brought there from afar, perhaps by outcasts.

Local authorities scoffed at this authority, and the war of words continued, the local men always having rather the better of it because scarcely a week passed without a diamond of more or less value being picked up. Outcasts had been peculiarly partial to the district, apparently.

At length it was two years almost to a day after O'Reilly had pocketed the diamond—some one ran across a native with a finder, who exhibited a brilliant stone. This he had carried about with him for many days, owing to its beauty, and to the further fact that he had not the ghost of a notion that the stone was of any value except as a charm to gull the unsuspecting. After Messrs. Lillienfeld Bros. of Hopetown had paid for the "Star of South Africa" \$55,000, it was finally purchased by the Countess of Dudley for \$125,000.

Surpassed Dreams.

When this find became known then the adventures of the century were supposed to be trying to entice by false reports swarmed in. The fields surpassed the fondest expectations of the most enthusiastic, and speedily developed into the richest in the world.

People don't take long to find out the merits of an article. Ask your friends what they think of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

TO A MOUNTAIN LITTLE KNOWN.

Exploring Expedition That Has Just Left England for Kenya.

A small expedition, which should do something to remove the reproach that Great Britain is always content to take a second place to Germany in the matter of scientific exploration, has just left London under the leadership of Mr. H. J. Mackinder, reader in geography at Oxford, says the St. James Gazette. Mr. Mackinder has for a year or more been engaged in making his preparations for spending some months in British East Africa for the purpose of thoroughly examining and mapping the immense mountain mass of Kenya, which is much less known than its companion giant of Kilimanjaro. Kenya lies out of the ordinary caravan route and was first sighted by European eyes in December, 1849, when Kraf caught a glimpse of its snow-clad head towering above the clouds, some 50 miles away from the spot where he stood. His report was very widely discredited, and no European saw the mountain again until it was seen by the late Mr. Joseph Thomson in 1883 on his memorable journey through the Masai country. Since that time the mountain has been the object of much speculation, and he reached an elevation of 13,000 feet; but a few years later Dr. J. W. Gregory of the British museum got up as high as 17,200 feet. He added immensely to our knowledge of the mountain, but he was unable to reach the summit. Mr. Mackinder is accompanied by Mr. B. Hausburg, who is a very accomplished amateur photographer, by two taxidermists and by two Swiss guides. He proposes to spend about forty days in exploring Mount Kenya and hopes to bring back not only fairly complete map of the district but a large collection of the flora and fauna.

ON THE SPANISH STAIRS.

The artists' models who haunt the Spanish Stairs in Rome are an endless source of interest to travellers. They are so picturesque in their gay peasant costumes, that they cannot but delight the eye, while more than one sees of them, the more entertaining seem their tricks and their banners.

Their vanity, for instance, is so different from ordinary vanity; it is a perfectly open and unashamed sentiment, scarcely to be distinguished from the commendable pride of a shopkeeper in his well-selected stock, or an artisan in a skilfully executed piece of work. Beauty is their stock in trade, and it never occurs to them to hide the fact that they think themselves attractive, and expect the beholder to do likewise.

"I am very beautiful; you may photograph me for a franc," cried a black-eyed, curly-haired boy in a green velvet coat and striped sash to a young girl with a camera, flashing his white teeth upon her in an artless smile.

The fact was undeniable, and she was too charmed with his frankness to dispute the terms. She took him immediately, and paid the money.

It was a high price, however. A few solid francs seemed trifling, but any one with a camera finds it hard indeed to descend the stairs without paying so much in toll to beauty.

Coquettish maidens in bright stiffs, with folded shawls on their heads, assume graceful poses, requesting to be taken; lads in coats of velvet or lambs' fleece, with crimsoned stripes of hide swathed about their feet and legs, lean easily against the wall or recline at length along the balustrade, posing as shepherds, and begging one with insinuating glances to observe how well they do it; black-headed, older men in brigandish attire relax their studied ferocity of alien long enough to point pleadingly to the camera. And the children? They swarm like gay butterflies about the distracted amateur, and will not disperse or be denied.

"Take me! Take me!" they cry, coaxing; and "Look, signor, look here!" and two or three of them, running up a few steps ahead of him, will pose themselves rapidly together with eager eagerness and round cheeks cuddled to cheek, or with outstretched limbs "set to poses," in an airy attitude of the dance. So long as the sun shines and his pennies hold out, they are almost impossible to resist.

The models on the Spanish Stairs are not a whit less interesting to-day than they were when Charles Dickens wrote his famous description of them fifty years ago; but then it was only the rare traveller with the ability to sketch who could carry away a permanent souvenir of their picturesque; to-day every tourist with a pocket kodak can snap-shot his favorite's portrait to bring home, while to the vulgar and wily models themselves the traveller with the camera has become an important customer—or victim.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

Following are the foreign coal shipments for the month ending 29th of July, 1899:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
6-8-88.	Turkey, San Francisco.		1,579
7-8-88.	Slam, San Francisco.		4,385
7-8-88.	Rapid Transit, Pt Townsend.		8
7-8-88.	Titania, Port Los Angeles.		5,000
10-8-88.	Annie, Alaska.		461
11-8-88.	Minneapolis, Port Los Angeles.		3,453
15-8-88.	R. Adams, San Francisco.		4,493
18-8-88.	Daisy Vostock, Port Arthur.		657
21-8-88.	Slam, San Francisco.		4,373
22-8-88.	Titania, San Francisco.		5,109
26-8-88.	Minneapolis, Port Los Angeles.		3,400
28-8-88.	R. Adams, San Francisco.		4,444
Total.			37,748

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
4-8-88.	Williamette, San Francisco.		2,699
6-8-88.	Hristol, San Francisco.		2,697
10-8-88.	Wellington, San Francisco.		2,000
16-8-88.	Bristol, Comox.		1,000
18-8-88.	Dirigo, Vancouver.		150
20-8-88.	Pioneer, Port Townsend.		18
22-8-88.	Wellington, San Francisco.		2,000
28-8-88.	Lucille, Honolulu.		2,186
Total.			14,054

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
14-Ship.	Gloria of the Seas, San Francisco.		3,500
22-8-88.	Bristol, San Francisco.		1,531
22-8-88.	Astrand, Vancouver.		254
28-8-88.	Athenian, Seattle.		835
Total.			6,120

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
25-8-88.	Daisy Vostock, Nansha.		3,015
25-8-88.	Gen. C. Goss, Tokyo, China.		2,364
Total.			5,379

RECAPITULATION.

Six months ending June 30th.	234,058
July.	37,748
Total for 7 months.	271,806
Wellington Colliery.	14,054
Six months ending June 30th.	26,612
July.	14,054
Total for 7 months.	40,666
Union Colliery.	6,420
Six months ending June 30th.	46,515
July.	6,420
Total for 7 months.	52,935

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Four.		
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl.	5.50	
Water, per ton.	25.00	
Wheat, per ton.	30.00	
Barley, per ton.	25.00	
Oats, per ton.	20.00	
Hay, per ton.	15.00	
Straw, per ton.	10.00	
Midlings, per ton.	25.00	
Barley, per ton.	25.00	
Ground feed, per ton.	25.00	

Vegetables.		
Peas (new), per 100 lbs.	1.50	
Water, per bunch.	400	
Watermelon, per doz.	3.00	
Cabbage, per doz.	3.00	
Carrots, per doz.	1.00	
Letts, 3 heads, for.	1.00	
Onions, per doz.	1.00	
Onions (pickling), per doz.	1.00	
Chickens, per doz.	1.00	
Beans, per doz.	1.00	
Peas, per doz.	1.00	
Carrots, per doz.	1.00	
Turnips, per doz.	1.00	

Salmon (smoked), per lb.	15
Salmon (spring), per lb.	15
Oysters (Olympian), per pt.	10
Oysters (Eastern), per pt.	10
Cod, per lb.	10
Halibut, per lb.	10
Herring, per lb.	10
Smelts, per lb.	10
Flounders, per lb.	10
Crabs, 3 for.	10

Eggs (Manitoba), per doz.	25
Eggs (Island, fresh), per doz.	25
Butter (Delta creamery).....	15
Butter (Owens creamery).....	15
Butter (Cowichan creamery).....	25
Cheese (Canadian).....	15
Lard, per lb.....	12 1/2
Meats.	
Hams (American), per lb.....	14
Hams (Canadian), per lb.....	15
Bacon (American), per lb.....	15
Bacon (Canadian), per lb.....	14
Lacon (long), per lb.....	12 1/2
Shoulders, per lb.....	12 1/2
Beef, per lb.....	8 1/2
Putton, per lb.....	10 1/2

cherries, white, per lb.	12	15
Berries (red, per box	10	
strawberries, per box	10	
strawberries, per dozen	300	50
peaches, each	300	50
lemons (California) per doz.	200	25
oranges (California), per doz.	106	15
grapes (California), per doz.	250	35
Valencia oranges, per doz.	250	35
plums, each	10	
peaches, each	10	
apples, each	10	
grapes, per lb.	12 1/2	
blackberries, per lb.	7	
currants (red), per lb.	7	
currants (white), per lb.	7	
currants (black), per lb.	7	
raspberries, per lb.	12 1/2	

chick, to 100 lbs.		25
dressed fowl (per pair).....	1.50@	1.75
ducks (per pair).....		1.60
turkeys (per lb. live weight)	20@	25
duck, dressed, each.....		75

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Napanee Bank Robbers

The Prisoners Tell the Story of Their Escape From Custody.

Holden Talks of His Experiences in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

A representative of the Toronto Globe, writing from Napanee under date of July 24th, says:

There are two men in the cells of Napanee jail now who in two months' time will be the centre of interest for the whole Dominion. They are George Pare and William Holden, who are now settled in the prison from which they made their sensational escape a few months ago.

The condition of the jail is different from that which it was in at the time of Pare and Holden's escape. Where before there existed many opportunities for an escape to be successfully carried out, now every precaution has been taken to prevent a re-occurrence of that episode.

The Burglars' Story.

To-day when the representative of the Globe entered the east corridor both Pare and Holden were locked in their cells. Pare, who is affected with serious disease, was hunched over his cot, which, it is feared, he may lose as a result of the life that he has led. The little French-Canadian appeared very light-hearted, however, and greeted his visitor with a great show of cordiality. He pulled his cot close up to the cell door, and was quite ready to talk about anything.

"I want you to tell me about the time you had when you were out," he was asked, after he had rather too enthusiastically declared his delight at having a visitor.

"Ah, you mean our little vacation. We always take two months holiday in the summer," he returned laughingly, in his broken English. "I tell you about de trip, but about leaving—pardon me."

"It is not true that a prisoner here named — gave you those wires that you used to pick the locks?"

Pare thought for a few moments, and then, looking his questioner in the face for the first time, he said: "If a man help you out of jail would you thank him by putting him in for two years? There was nothing more to be said on this point, and Pare launched off into a description of the fishing trips he had enjoyed while away.

Tale of the Escape.

Down the corridor a few yards Holden's cell was pointed out. The cot had been shoved close against the bars of the cell door and the pillows and bed coverings had been piled into a cushion, upon which the bank burglar lay stretched out at his ease, reading a newspaper and receiving a day of the light from the corridor window opposite his cell. As he lay there, dressed in a dark, well-made civilian suit, his grey head and profile—alone showing, he appeared to be no one else but a very respectable citizen enjoying his paper at home after a day of office. He read on, although he must have known that there was someone at the cell door, and his whole appearance was so out of accord with his surroundings that one felt that it was the right thing to hand the turnkey a card to be presented to the warden asking for an interview. Finally, however, after his name had been called several times, he wheeled around suddenly and faced the newspaper man. Then all the indications of respectability vanished. In spite of the well-trimmed grey beard, the close-clipped grey moustache, the close-trimmed hair, the man's face, the searching, shifty eyes proclaimed him a criminal, although a criminal of very unusual appearance. He seemed to expect some fresh and unpleasant turn in his case, but when he saw through the bars the representative of a newspaper whom he had talked with before, a month, which had been drawn out in anger, gradually resolved itself into a smile of greeting and his eyes lost the glare which they had assumed when he was first disturbed.

"Hello," he said, "are you back here again? What are you after?"

"I want to find out how you got away the last time," he was asked.

The prisoner's face became impassive and he grasped the bars of his cell door, and, looking through them, said with the most solemn air, "You remember the day when I was in here when you went down before? Well, I used to feed him with the meals that were brought up here for me, and he liked me. You remember that he died shortly afterwards. Well, after he was dead he used to come back and see me and one night he awakened me and told me to leave the jail. I went out into the yard and found a woodpile standing against the wall and I climbed over it and got away."

Although this statement was made with a smile on Holden's face, it was accepted as a perfectly rational statement, and he was asked what happened after he left the jail. Instead of answering he began a tirade against the detectives who had imprisoned him, and he spent almost an hour on this subject. When he had finished he was again asked to tell how he left the jail, and he finally consented to give the following connected story:

"To tell the truth," he said, "I helped to make the patterns for the locks which are in use in all the jails in Ontario. I know how they work, and you know that in the Scandinavian locks on this place operated easily if you can get at them. Well," he continued, with a fine disregard for detail, "we got out into the yard, and we started to build that pile of wood." "Say," he suddenly exclaimed, excitedly, "I read your account of your being down here after we got out. Wasn't that just what you said about work? You know what you said about it. It was as solid as the jail wall. We were two hours building it, and all the time I knew that the window of Van Laven's (the jailer's resi-

dence was open, and that he was inside with a shotgun. If he had ever come to that window he would have drawn an elegant bead on us two crows on that woodpile. Pare had a pile, and I handed the crowfoot sticks up to him, and he put them in position. When I showed up the last stick I was terribly like a fool, for it was terribly hard work. We had to take all the bark off the sticks, because the bark would make more noise than the solid wood, and we knew that the slightest sound would awaken Van Laven and the shotgun. Well, we finally got it built, and we were ready for a dash. I helped the other fellow down, and he went into the jail to change his working clothes for his nice suit and his collar and cuffs. He's an awful man for that sort of thing. While he was away I sat on top of the jail wall and waited for him with one eye on that window of Van Laven's house and the other on the station for the express, which we expected to catch."

The Escape From Napanee.

Jailer Van Laven, who had come into the corridor, was appealed to by Holden.

"Van," he said, "even if you had caught us then we could have made a dash for it, and we had every entrance to the jail yard barred, so that you could not get in to us. The jailer was not inclined to agree with this, and Holden went on with his story.

"Finally I heard the whistle of the express," he said, "and the other fellow heard it, too, for he came running out of the jail, and I dropped him a line and pulled him up on the woodpile. Then we slid down the other side, and we were away. We walked right under the electric light, over to the station, and had just time to jump the blind baggage when the train pulled out."

"Did anyone see you?" repeated Holden, with great scorn. "We passed a group of five men, and they all knew us, and they saw us climb on the train. There was nothing said, and I guess they were friendly to somebody. On the train there were two 'bums,' and the other fellow (Pare) tried to trade hats with them. Well, we stuck by that train, quite it only as it stopped at Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, and several other places, and climbing on again as it started."

"Finally we got to Coteau Landing, and in the hotel there I got some money that was waiting for us. We had breakfast in the hotel, and then we struck for Valleyfield. I had my beard shaved off there, but left the side-whiskers on. We had dinner and supper with a farmer, and about 6 o'clock on the second night we went to Rouses Point. We were sitting in the office of a hotel there when the young son of the proprietor rushed in with a paper, shouting out that the bank robbers had escaped. I called the boy over to me and told him that I had never seen the pictures of the robbers, and wanted to look at them. I got the paper, and the other fellow and I went out to look at them. Then I sent the boy out for another paper that had no pictures in it and sent him down the people in the hotel to read. We wanted to be recognized at the Point, if possible, and we were. My idea was to be recognized there, and then slip back into the interior of Quebec, while the police would think that we were heading for the States. That night we took a train for St. John's, Quebec. The other fellow's leg was troubling him a great deal, and he stayed there a week. We fished a good deal, and posed as sportsmen, while I watched the papers to see what Greer (the Ontario detective) was doing. I found that the officers were not then after us, and we rested easy, finally going to Farnham, then to Waterloo, then to a place called Brome, which has the Scott and the worst whiskey in the country."

Recognized by a Conductor.

"From there we went to Lennoxville on the Grand Trunk, and on the train I was pointed out by the conductor. I shaved off the remainder of my whiskers and dyed my moustache and went to Newport, and from there to Megantic. We found too many Montreal people there who knew us. One man recognized us just as we were getting on the train and followed us. We walked up the track in the darkness and waited for him to follow us. If he had come near us then I well, there would have been trouble, but he didn't come. The train started, and we struck for Oldtown, Greenville and Brownville Junction. In each place we stayed some days, generally fishing, and finally we got to Fredericton. We stayed there for three days, and then went to Moncton. I tried to get a job there in the Intercolonial railway, but I wasn't a politician and I didn't get it. We saw Detective Skipton there, who had been telling the newspapers what desperate characters we were, and how well he knew us, but, although we fished near him, no one noticed us. We then went to Miramichi, where the Maritime Province was paying our fare on trains in the day time and beating the blind baggage at night, until one afternoon we came into Campbellton."

"My idea was to get the other fellow in an hospital, and to work on a boat myself for a fishing cruise, and later to ship for the old country. I wanted to get to the head of the Bay of Chaleur where I have a friend who owns a fishing smack. I asked about him when I got in to town, and found that he had been in town a few days before, had hired two men and left. It was raining quite hard then, and we went into a hotel to get a drink. I saw one fellow who used to know me in Montreal, and I was a little afraid. As I was standing in the back a policeman came in and jumped on to me. I was indignant, and told him that my name was Pat Murphy, and that I was a workman looking for a job. We told him to search us both, and he did so. We had no guns on us, so he let us go, and we got out. It was then about 10 o'clock, and we wanted to catch the 11 o'clock train across the bay, which did not leave until an hour later. We didn't know the town and we couldn't hide anywhere. I heard a noise as we were walking along, and when I looked back I saw the whole town after us with guns. Well, they caught us, and chained us up and put us in the filthiest prison that we or anyone else ever were in."

The Campbellton Prison.

"They kept us there for five days and tried to keep handcuffs on us, not even giving us an opportunity of changing our clothing, which was soaked with the rain. The prison was a regular black-hole, and

even a little space that I used to get a breath of fresh air through they boarded up. About the second day I took my own handcuffs off. Then I sent for the American consul and told him that I was a citizen of the United States, that I had served in the United States navy and told him that I was a good worker, and that I was a good story ready. You see when I was in Oldtown I spent a few days becoming familiar with the mills that are owned by a Mr. Skinner. I picked up a lot about the mills from the people in the boarding-house, and I found out that the superintendent was away on a long trip. About five thousand men, mostly Irishmen, work in the mills, and how many Pat Murphy are there in five thousand Irishmen? Well, when I was in jail in Campbellton I was one of those Pat Murphys, and I told them that I had been hired there by the superintendent himself—knowing that there was no way of reaching him to secure confirmation of my story. I thought I had a chance of getting out on this, but it didn't work."

"While we were waiting there I never received such treatment in my life. 'Could you have opened the locks there?'"

"In about twenty minutes," returned Holden, almost out of breath. "Then why didn't you try to escape?"

"What?" he exclaimed, "escape with about a dozen 'blue-noses' getting 32 per day for pointing guns at us all the time. We couldn't see anything but guns."

What Will Holden Say?

Holden was asked as to what attitude he would take at the next trial, and he declared that he could not say what evidence he would give.

"I won't send anyone to prison by telling the truth unless it does me some good," he said. "If a young man goes to the penitentiary it is only for a few years, but a sentence to me, no matter how short it may be, is a sentence to the outside, will mean life. I have a wife and a family the same as anyone else, and I want to be with them. But I'll die here, I'll die in a penitentiary," and the old bank-burglar buried his face in the pillows of his prison cot and sobbed.

ELDERLY MEN

There is no Better Youth Restorer Than Dodd's Kidney Pills

Mr. H. S. Barnes, Seventy-five Years of Age, Feels Young and Smart as a Boy—Used Dodd's Kidney Pills and Delighted with the Result.

Rat Portage, July 31.—Mr. H. S. Barnes is an elderly gentleman, being five years past the three score and ten mark. He is the father of Mr. Barnes, and he is a gentleman in Rat Portage is more respected and respected. Mr. Barnes is one of the many conscientious and liberal-minded men of the community who have no hesitation in allowing their names to be used for the benefit of others in connection with cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills in their behalf.

Here is a letter showing Mr. Barnes' experience with the greatest remedy of the present day—Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Rat Portage, June 18, 1890.

Gentlemen,—I would like to make the following statement for the benefit of whoever would like to hear the story of a man who has lived and has lived in Rat Portage for the past 18 years. Some months ago my wife asked me to get her some Dodd's Kidney Pills. I finally got her a box, but she never lived to take them. Having little faith in patent medicines, I, however, was soon cured of my ailment. I became completely cured of all the symptoms of my ailment. Having the box of Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house I thought I might as well try them. I suffered terribly with pain across my back, with a scalding sensation when urinating. Well, the first box stopped these symptoms, and continuing their use I became completely cured. All the citizens of Rat Portage were greatly surprised at the change in my appearance. I can tell you. They often used to greet me with: "Hello, Mr. Barnes! Why, how smart you are looking!" They were not far astray; I felt smart, too, and younger and in better health than for years. You may publish my story with my full endorsement of your remedy which possesses real genuine merit.

H. S. BARNES.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Diamond Match Company in Chicago yesterday, it was unanimously voted to increase the capital stock from the present basis of \$11,000,000 to \$15,000,000. It is generally agreed that the bulk of \$4,000,000 will be used in buying up some of the competing plants and wiping out the floating debt of the company. S. M. Mallett, President of the company, yesterday continued his presentation of the Venezuelan case. Baron Russell of Kilburn, ex-Chief Justice of England, suggested the advisability of Mallett's proposal, but Mr. Mallett, President of the company, yesterday continued his presentation of the Venezuelan case. Baron Russell of Kilburn, ex-Chief Justice of England, suggested the advisability of Mallett's proposal, but Mr. Mallett, President of the company, yesterday continued his presentation of the Venezuelan case.

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MUNYON'S PROGRESS

Victory Over the Most Obsolete Forms of Disease.

IMPROVED HOMOEOPATHY

People in All Walks of Life Cured by His Remedies.

CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL

Mr. Geo. L. Ackerman, carriage trimmer for Geo. A. Rudd & Co., residing at 10 Alice street, Toronto, says: "I was troubled for a year with dyspepsia and at times suffered extreme pain. I was also suffering from liver trouble, which gave me considerable uneasiness. After using a small vial each of Munyon's Dyspepsia and Liver Cures I am now feeling all right. Munyon's Cough and Cold Cures for our little girl with splendid results. I have great faith in Munyon."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and cures a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, asthma, soreness and speedsily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedsily cures pain in the back, head, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in ten minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Purifier positively cures all forms of skin disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse the system, and the Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse the system.

Munyon's Asthma Remedy relieves in three minutes and cures permanently. Price 25c.

Munyon's Vitality Cure gives strength and restores vitality in weak people. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price 25c.

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of the former and one-third of the latter. Each lot contains 320 acres.

This station will be one and one-half miles from Grand Forks, but will in no way inconvenience that city, as it will have its own station on the Rockies addition to its tonnage in the head of the river.

Mr. Charles Hay is the first mayor of Columbia. Some 10 years ago he represented Portage la Prairie in the Manitoba legislature.

Business is at present rather dull. A good many residents are absent doing assessment work on the many claims in the adjacent mountains, and all the passengers coming west from Rossburg invariably stay over night at Grand Forks.

Several stores and private dwellings are being erected.

At present the population is put down at 300.

There are seven general stores, six hotels, four real estate agencies, two stage lines, a local paper, the Columbia Review, and two townsite offices.

The franchise for the electric light was given on the 20th instant to William C. Fox, of Toronto.

Several new streets and sidewalks will be graded and constructed at once, including

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG

News is brought by late arrivals from Dawson that the river steamer Reindeer, left here and which went up from this port to Dawson via St. Michael, was to

Mrs. C. A. Steele, of Kansas, who was general Funston's teacher when that dier was a boy, says that she then wished a dire future for her pupil.

Mr. Mackenzie is largely interested in the street railway system of Toronto, and is at the head of the Canadian system of the street railway.

allow the free access of air around each egg, to keep them upright in position, and to turn them periodically, so that the yolk of the egg is constantly involved in the albumen. These desiderata are brought about by placing the eggs in frames, which by the action of a lever can be inclined in different directions as needed; in this way 23,000 eggs can be turned over in half a minute without risk of breakage. Testimonials are at hand from reliable sources showing that eggs so treated will remain perfectly fresh and good for at least five or six months.

of 55 seconds.

THE GLENCAIRN'S RACE.

SUNDAY, AUG. 1.—The Canadian defender, Glencairn, to-day defeated the challenge of the local champion, the Sea-wah-haka, by three minutes in the third round.

RACE FOR QUEEN'S CUP.

(Associated Press.)

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1.—The regatta of the Royal Albert Squadron, opened to-day in beautiful weather. There were big crowds about the shore.

The first start in the race for the Queen's Cup was made by the Duke of Wellington's boat, which won the race.

A LIVE BIRD SHOOT.
The members of the Victoria Gun Club will meet this evening to arrange for a live bird shoot to be held in the near future.

THE RIFLE.
CONCLUDE TO-MORROW.

The fourth of the series of Canadian Military Rifle League matches will be concluded to-morrow.

LAWN TENNIS.
THE TOURNAMENT.

Weller Bros, J J Mitholland, M Y

W. H. & Co., 3 H. 1891.